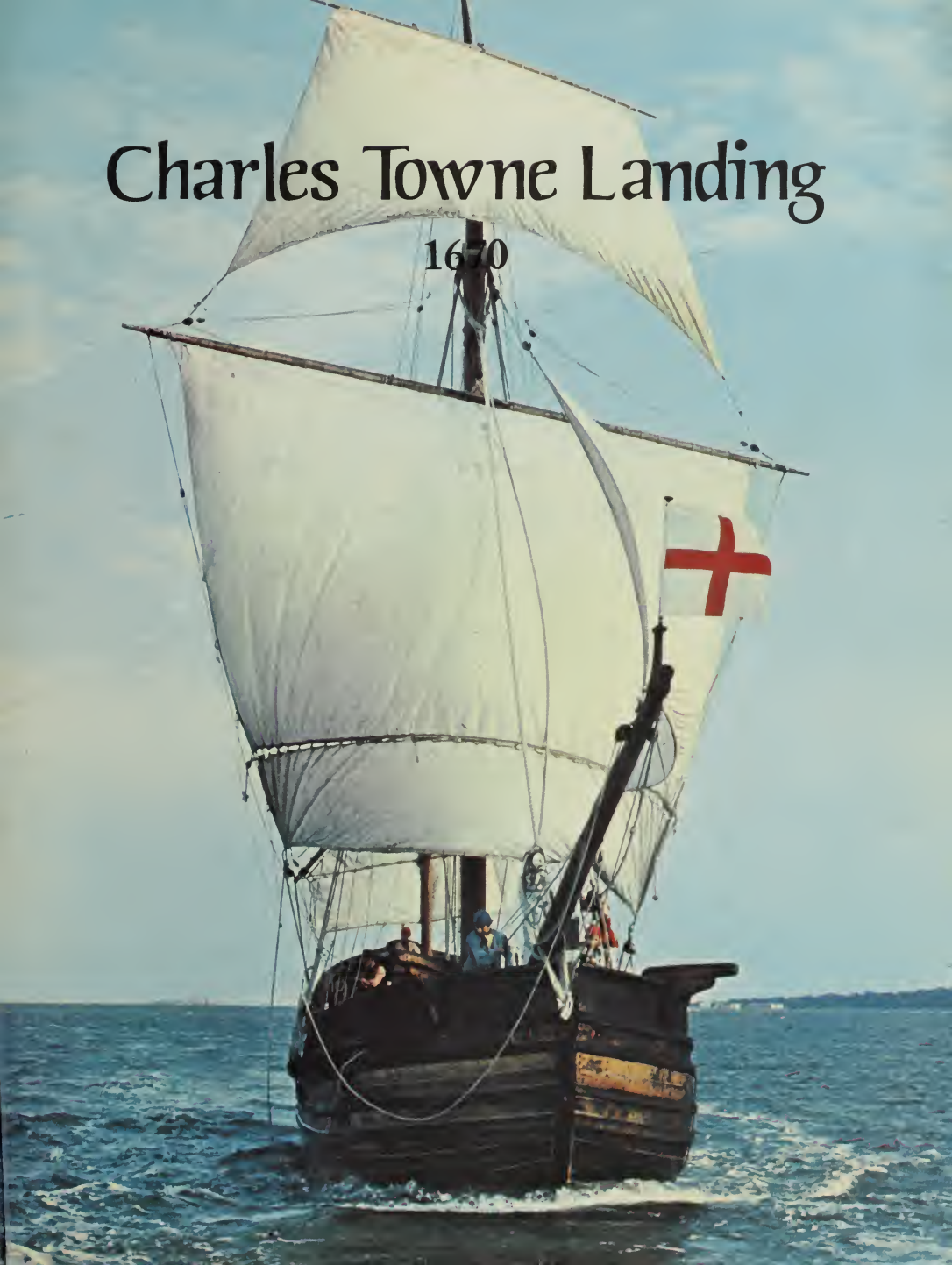
Charles Towne Landing

1670



Culpeper's Draught of Ashley River

Draughted by John Culpeper August 1671 & sent to England on the Shipp Blessing which Left Carolina September 1, 1671

The Line marked w^ch Red is the bounds betwixt the Lands & marshes the prickes within the red Line Signify the marshes betwixt the Land & River and all any Black lines run through the marsh they notify Creeks & wheres is any pricks within ye Red lines to Landward there are marshes, there are without questing many more marshes & Savannoes within Land & small Creeks Running through marshes some to the Land & many Spending themselves in the marshes before they Come to Land then I have yett seene do Can now give a description off. The marshes are all over growne with a high Sligo or Reed & appeares at a distance like a greene meddow, up Wando River there is some Rising Land & small mantains within, but I have seen none such in Ashly River. I forbear to mention any thing of the Soundings or Rivings of Rivers Because I am informed of Lordships have already Received the same from others I could not yett possibly gett the use of a boate to informe myselfe any thing off the Coming out of the River & therefore can say nothing to itt.

This Branch of the River Spends its Selfe in A mouth
A Branch of Ashley Creeke Spedes into the Country
Hutton Creeke
The Narrow of Hutton River
Wando River or Cooper river
Ashly River
Stone Creeke
Oldfarmers point or north point
Sullivans Island
The River mouth
The South point or Common point
a Very faire Creeke or Sound that Runs within Land.
Scale of five English miles
1 2 3 4 5

	Acres
A. S^r Jn^o Yeamans Land — Cont	70
B. Land to be divided betwixt S^r Jn^o Yeamans & Thos Grey	" 160
C. M^r Tho Grey & M^r Jno Flosters Land	" 140
D. Jno Flosters Land Cont:	" 40
E. Thagues Land	" 20
F. Oliver Spencers Land Cont:	" 30
G. M^r Joseph Dowdeny	" 30
H. Capt Giles Halls Land	" 20
I.K. Land taken up By Samuel Barwood Tho Thomson Henry Wood Brothers But as yett not devided	" 100
L. The Right Ho^ble Anthony Lord Ashly, S^r geo Carterett & S^r Peter Colletons Lands	" 420
M. M^r Jno Maverick & Comp^a	" 285
N Capt Robert Dunns Land	" 150
O. Capt Joseph Wilt Land Cont:	" 200
P. Capt George Thompson	" 170
Q. M^r Wo Sagraves Land Cont.	" 150
S. Capt Sullivan's & Comp^a	Acres 100
R Land reserved By Governor & Consell to be disposed of at their pleasure I suppose for a minister or Governor	" 100
T. M^r Thos Smith & Comp^r	" 100
V. M^r Will Owens Land	" 60
The small Virgion Betwixt L & Towns are two acres & four acre lots belonging to High Carterett, Geogge Beacon & others Cont: about	20
A Little neerer but Behind the towne Capt Sayle hath & by him there is Laid out for a Church Yard	" 16
	" 4
Cont:	2194 Acres
M^r Jno Robinson & M^r Jno Culpeper Cont	60
X. M^r Maurice Mathews, Capt Henry Bryan & M^r Stephen Bull & mr Nicht Carterett	190
Y. m^r Joseph Daltons Land	80
Z. m^r Thos Holton	100
I.E.S. Georges Cantj philip Cumerton & James Donahue Cont: ten Acres a piece	30

There are divers other settlements scattering up & downe in this Draught where I have made marks for hayre but I thought itt Sufficient to give y^r Lordships this account of what Land is taken up except the Land there is others Land marked which is nott Laid them out by Reason they marked for the present w^th other men for Shares The greatest Part of the Land where the marks (S) is same Land which is generally Refused the passengers w^ch arrived in the Shipp Blessing are to be settled upp Stonie Creeke where Lyes very good Land & they Like it Well.

Charles Towne Landing

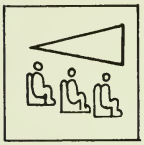
1670

The Site of the First Permanent
Settlement of South Carolina

South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism

PARK SERVICES AND POINTS OF INTEREST

INFORMATION CENTER— The Information Center is located in the Administrative Complex across from the Snack Bar. The hostess will be happy to give you additional information about the Park or to give you travel directions to other points of interest throughout South Carolina.



THEATER—The theater is located on the far side of the Administrative Complex and you should begin your visit here for orientation purposes. The free 30-minute movie will set the mood for your visit and carry you back to the time of the 1670 voyage to the new world.

CART TOURS—A guided cart tour is the only way to see and enjoy the Park for the first time. Your guide will take you through the gardens and onto the Ketch and then back past the crop garden, pavilion, petting zoo, and to the animal forest. Carts leave from the transportation center beside the theater.

SNACK BAR—The Snack Bar is located in the Administrative Complex for your convenience. You may, if you wish, be served through the carry out window and enjoy your snack in the covered breezeway or carry it to one of the picnic tables conveniently located throughout the Park.

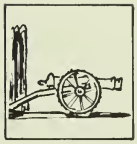
GIFT SHOP—No trip to Charles Towne Landing is complete without a visit to the gift shop. Here, you may browse among the many Low-Country items and other souvenirs which you will want to send home to friends or to keep as a remembrance of your first trip to South Carolina's birthplace.

BIKE RENTAL—Many of our visitors find the best way to see the Park is from the seat of a bicycle and for the young at heart, there is the bicycle-built-for-two. Bicycles may be rented at the transportation center and used on the more than seven miles of trails winding through the Park.

BOAT RENTALS—Colorful two-seat kayak boats can be rented at the transportation center for use on our beautiful lagoon. As you paddle along the edge of the gardens and under the arched bridge, you get a view that is not possible from any other vantage point on the Park.

GARDENS AND WALKING TRAILS—For full appreciation of this area, take a leisurely stroll on our walking trails winding through the gardens and along the marsh. The 80 acres of gardens contain over 50 varieties of plants, including 1,500 azaleas and 1,300 camellias, many reflected in the three peaceful lagoons.

REFER TO PARK MAP ON PAGES 16 AND 17



1670 FORTIFIED AREA — When the settlers arrived in 1670, they selected a peninsula jutting into the Ashley River marsh as their haven in the new world. Here they constructed earthen fortifications to protect themselves from the Indians and Spaniards. These fortifications have been partially reconstructed.

CRAFTS AREA—Nestled in the woods adjacent to the exhibit pavilion lies the beginnings of a Colonial crafts area. Presently only the cabinetmaker and basketweaver's crafts are represented. Future developments will include the brickmaker, candlemaker, gunsmith and tinsmith trades.

PETTING ZOO—In this area between the crafts village and the animal forest, baby animals are exhibited for the enjoyment and entertainment of young children. They may enter the area on a stile over the split rail fence and pet and feed the animals. Special food is sold for them on the site.

ANIMAL FOREST—In the Animal Forest, the visitor walks on a network of pathways and sees in their natural habitats the animals indigenous to the time of the first settlement—alligators, bobcats, buffaloes, raccoons, wolves, elk, bears, foxes, deer, puma and native birds.

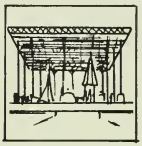


EXHIBIT PAVILION— The Pavilion, designed to emphasize the absence rather than the presence of a structure, traces the history of the small colony on the west bank of the Ashley River to the sophisticated, mature Charleston of 1776. Exhibits are located both on the deck and underground level.

TRADING KETCH—The "Adventure", a 53 foot replica of a 1670 trading ketch like that used by the young colony in trade up the eastern coast and to the West Indies, is moored in Old Town Creek within the 1670 fortified area. You may board the vessel and go below to see where the crew of six slept.

1670 EXPERIMENTAL CROP GARDEN — When the settlers left England, they were instructed by the Lords Proprietors to set up an experimental crop garden. Here, the visitor can see those crops—rice, cotton, tobacco, corn, indigo, sesame, tomatoes, squash and orange, fig and peach trees.

PARK HOURS—March 15 to Labor Day, 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Labor Day to March 15, 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday, May through August, 10:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.
Closed Christmas Day and the month of January.

CHARLES TOWNE LANDING

Charles Towne Landing is an exciting 200-acre exhibition park located on the site of the first permanent settlement in South Carolina. Ancient live oaks, flanked by azaleas and draped in the gray lace of Spanish moss . . . an open-air pavilion with underground exhibits . . . a 17th-century trading ketch, its white sails billowing in the wind . . . bicycles-built-for-two carrying happy couples to picnics among brightly colored flowers and quiet lagoons . . . indigo and rice growing as it did 300 years ago . . . pumas, wolves, bison and bobcats roaming the primal forest. This is Charles Towne Landing—as old as South Carolina itself, but as modern as today.

Set the mood. Enter the theater and see the thirty-minute color movie that portrays the beauty of South Carolina's Low-Country.

Walk down the ramp of the ultra-modern pavilion and enjoy the newest innovations of modern engineering, while viewing exhibits relating to life in South Carolina three centuries ago. Step into plexiglass sound-pods and let the sounds of spirituals, Indian war chants, the blues and the Gullah dialect envelop you; then board a mini-train for a guided tour of one of the nation's most unusual parks.

Ride past the palisade, erected along the existing line of the original 1670 fortification, stroll through the experimental garden, where various herbs and plants grow, along with indigo and rice, the mainstays of South Carolina's economy.

The "**Adventure,**" a reproduction of a 17th-century trading ketch, is also waiting to receive you. The ship was designed by the famous naval architect and historian William Avery Baker and built by James B. Richardson of Cambridge, Maryland. Walk her deck or go below. The rigors and problems of a 17th-century sea voyage will no longer seem so far away. Wander through the beautiful English park gardens—acres and acres filled with hundreds of trees and flowers arranged to provide interest and beauty, regardless of the season.

Enter the shady depths of the Animal Forest, 20 acres of forest designed by Jim Fowler of "The Wild Kingdom" television series and inhabited by animals indigenous to South Carolina 300 years ago. Watch closely now, for these animals are not in cages. They wander unhindered through their natural environment, while visitors walk along enclosed pathways. A special enclosure even houses baby animals, who love to be petted.

Charles Towne Landing is operated by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, P. O. Box 1358, Columbia, South Carolina 29202. Please direct all inquiries to Manager, Charles Towne Landing, 1500 Old Town Road, Charleston, South Carolina 29407. Telephone (803) 556-4450.

PETROFF

HISTORIC SITE ARCHAEOLOGY

In October 1968 the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina conducted a study at Old Town Plantation, in order to locate and identify any remains of the 1670-1680 English settlement, Charles Towne, and to submit recommendations for the interpretation and development of the site.

Prior to the archaeologists' work, a study had been made of all known information recorded at the time of the founding of the town. This study of the records continued through the archaeological work in 1968-1970 and is still continuing. This material was obtained from three principal sources: the Culpepper Map of 1671, the earliest map of the town; the Shaftesbury Papers, a collection of letters and reports from the settlers and the Lords Proprietors; and reports and statements obtained from spies, such as Camunas, from the Spanish city of Saint Augustine, the North American stronghold of England's colonial rival. These last documents had been preserved in the Spanish archives at Seville.

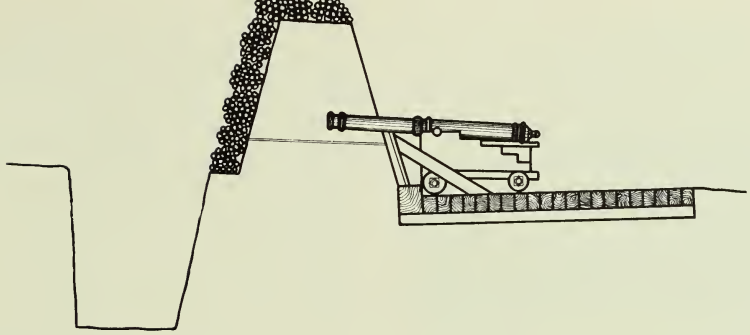
The ditch dug in 1670 to protect against possible Indian attack was accompanied by a low embankment and palisade.

Using the information from these early documents, the archaeologists began to search for clues in order to piece together the story of the settlement in 1670. The archaeologist on the site was Stanley South, assisted by John Combes. Following the preliminary work, full scale excavation was begun by Mr. South in the spring of 1969 and continued for seven and one-half months. History unfolded as the archaeologists with the assistance of high school and college students continued their search for telltale evidence of walls, ditches, fires, post holes, and artifacts. As they dug out the protective ditches, they uncovered 17th century nails, pipes, pottery fragments, gunflints, and musketballs. The Indian beads and pottery contemporary with the settlement gave evidence to the Indian trade. In other areas they found clothing hooks, hinges, china, and a fragment of armor, all indicating the 17th century occupancy of the area.

From the early letters it was known that an area of ten acres had been enclosed the first year. The palisade described by the settlers extended 50 yards across the narrow neck of Albemarle Point, running from the Ashley River Marsh on the east to a finger of Old Town Creek on the west. No traces of a palisade were found in this area, but digging deep beneath the plowed surface in the adjacent area to the north, the archaeologists found a vein of dark brown humus soil, an indication of a ditch that had been filled in. The ditch found appeared to coincide with the north property lines on the 1671 Culpepper Map.

The report prepared by Camunas described the fortification as being a wall of heavy logs about seven feet tall. This palisade wall was reconstructed by the archaeologists on the low earthen parapet behind the shallow ditches separating the peninsula from the higher ground to the north and northwest.

Along the southern edge of the site facing Old Town Creek, a ditch or moat about eight feet deep and some 400 yards long was found that stretched across the tip of the peninsula connecting the marsh on either side. Just as it is believed the early settlers did, the archaeologists removed the earth from the ditch and placed it beside the ditch to form a wall or parapet about seven feet high. Although accounts vary, the number of embrasures cut for the artillery pieces (sakers and demi-culverins) was based on the report by Camunas, who counted twenty-eight pieces of artillery, twelve of which were pointed towards the river.



This drawing of a cross section of the 1670 earthen fortifications and moat shows how the guns were on platforms behind openings in the fortifications. Bundles of sticks faced the earthen works.

The palisade wall on the north and the moat and earthen parapet on the south are the defensive fortifications built in the first year of settlement.

Settlers continued to come to Carolina, and the settlement at Charles Towne extended its boundaries. In 1672 Camunas stated that the village existed outside the fortified area, but that there were no formal streets.

Inside the fortifications, he noticed only crude lodgings which had been built when the settlers first arrived. To date, no records have been found to show size, quality, or material used for any of the buildings of Charles Towne. The evidence seems to indicate that it was a scattered settlement, irregularly laid out, and not densely populated. No actual house foundations or wells were found by the archaeologists, but extensive work was not carried out beyond the fortification ditches. Perhaps future archaeology will reveal a house foundation from the first settlement.

The opened ditches and parapets on the site today represent the fortified area in the 1670-1672 period. In 1672, the same year that Camunas visited Charles Towne, the original bounds of the fortified area were expanded and the surveyor was ordered to lay out a new palisade. As the settlers continued to pour into the new colony, the need for a better situation for the town became acute.

Finally in 1679, the decision was made to move the town proper to the peninsula called "Oyster Point" at the confluence of the two rivers, the Ashley and the Cooper. The fine natural harbor and the unobstructed view of the sea there made it a logical choice. Governor William Sayle had reserved it as the site of a future town as early as 1670.

Streets were laid out and a fortifying wall begun. Then in 1680 when the population had grown to approximately 1,100 people, "Oyster Point" officially became the site of Charles Towne. The land where the "old town" had existed was consolidated eventually into a plantation known as Old Town Plantation.

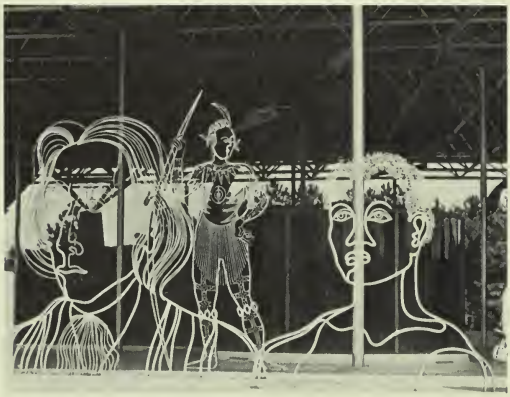
Baked clay objects (balls and discs) dating from 2500 B.C. and projectile points dating from 4000 B.C. were found as the archaeologists searched for English artifacts of the seventeenth century. Possibly the baked clay objects were used by the ancient Indians as boiling stones for cooking food in pits.

The most significant early Indian remains were found as the archaeologists surveyed the site chosen for the exhibit pavilion. Remains of post holes and many Indian burials were found. Further excavation revealed an area roughly 200 feet square enclosed by palisade walls. There were indications that the palisade wall had been rebuilt twice after the original construction. Post holes also outlined a circular stucture measuring 32 feet across which protected the entrance. Inside the enclosed area a central building was suggested by the evidence of post holes. In the same area similar evidence indicated corn cribs or small sheds. The central building may have been a temple and the small sheds used for religious purposes. In addition to a number of burials, the archaeologists found interesting examples of pottery.

The archaeological work done in 1969 raised almost as many questions as it answered. Evidence of two tar-kilns and a number of grape vineyards, along with the Indian artifacts, were uncovered as they worked on the site of the first permanent settlement. In addition to the fortifications of 1670, a large redoubt was found in front of the main defensive fortification that proved to be of the Revolutionary War period. Further studies are being conducted in the hopes of finding more and more evidence of the Indian occupation of the area and of the 1670 settlement.

PAVILION

Situated on a high point of ground, in approximately the same area chosen several hundred years ago by a group of Indians for a ceremonial center, is the exhibit pavilion. Here the story of Carolina's first hundred years as an American colony is exhibited through a variety of media. To give tangible evidence to this part of Carolina's history, important artifacts have been selected for display in combination with illustrative materials, film, and sound. The exhibit area was so designed that even the most hurried visitor will take with him new and stimulating impressions of the colonial period.



The circular ramp leading to the lower level surrounds large wrought iron reproductions of the coats of arms of the eight Lords Proprietors, the men who owned and governed Carolina for nearly half of the colonial period until the colony came under royal jurisdiction in 1729.

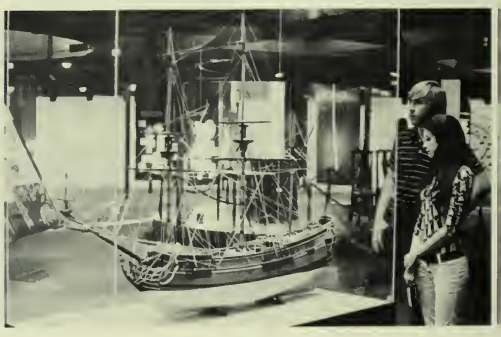
Through the exhibits on the lower level, the history of Carolina is traced from the austerity of the first years of settlement to the wealth and sophistication of the established colony. The rapid change from exhibits concerned with the pioneering period of the first decades in the Low-Country to the exhibits on the prosperous and thriving colony of merchants and farmers will remind the visitor that this transition took less than fifty years.

The early success of the colony was due in large measure to the dreams and industriousness of the people who came to Carolina. Representing diverse backgrounds, they all came to create a new and better life for themselves in a land whose favorable soil and climate promised much. The exhibits illustrate how these early settlers struggled to adapt to this strange land and provide for themselves in the midst of the wilderness.

Although many crops grew well in Carolina soil, rice and indigo found the most favorable markets. Later, cotton was added to the list. The large scale production of these products dictated a plantation system with its need for a large labor force. With the plantation system came a way of life that lasted through the mid-nineteenth century and left an indelible stamp upon the character of the state. The exhibits on rice and indigo and cotton combine illustrations showing the cultivation of each with actual implements used.

Ever pleasure-conscious, Charleston supported the theater, opera, and horse-racing. The city became a strong center of music, and the first subscription musical society in America was established there. Excerpts from the sort of music enjoyed by Carolinians can be heard in the "sound pods." Chamber music, opera, and Negro spirituals, are among the selections.

Fine items that were either imported from England or produced by Charleston artisans are on display as examples of the wealth and sophistication of taste in the colonial period. Accompanying these items are illustrations on large moving belts and illuminated panels. A special element of the exhibit is the animated map showing the migration patterns in the state and the development of transportation. Large wall murals accompany the exhibits, adding yet another dimension to the total audio-visual effect and giving the visitor a rare experience in the reviewing of history.



A beautifully hand-crafted model of the **CAROLINA,** the largest of the three vessels, is a permanent exhibit in the Charles Towne Landing pavilion. An exhaustive research was carried out by William Avery Baker, N.A., for the design of the model; Erik A.R. Ronnberg, Jr., of South Dartmouth, Massachusetts did the construction.

The **ADVENTURE,** a full-scale reproduction trading ketch of the late seventeenth century, was built for Charles Towne Landing to dramatize the trading activities of colonial South Carolina. Vessels similar to the **ADVENTURE** traded extensively along the eastern coast and with the colonies in the West Indies. Laden with lumber products, animal skins, beef, and tobacco, trading vessels left the port of Charles Towne returning weeks later with rum, sugar, and other commodities. With an average speed of three knots, the 2500 mile trip to Barbados took from two to six weeks depending upon the weather.

The name "Adventure" was chosen from among the popular names for trading vessels of that period. The vessel was researched and designed by the renowned naval architect, William Avery Baker, N.A., and built in Cambridge, Maryland, by James B. Richardson. Totally hand-built, the **ADVENTURE** took Mr. Richardson some ten months to complete. Had the **ADVENTURE** been built in South Carolina in the late 17th century, completion would have taken the settlers from one and one half to two years.

The **ADVENTURE,** a rather large ketch of the period, is 53 feet long, 15 feet wide, and draws approximately six feet of water. Woods indigenous to Carolina were used throughout: the framing and planking are of oak and the decks and interior are of pine. The fir mainmast, which was once the mast for a World War I schooner, extends upwards for 67 feet and carries two square sails. The mizzen mast has a lateen sail. (In keeping with tradition, coins were placed under both masts for good luck.) The vessel also carries a stay sail and a jib. Below are sleeping quarters for the crew which averaged six men.

Approximately twenty tons of cargo can be carried in the hold of the **ADVENTURE.** The floor boards are loose so that the weight of the ballast can be regulated according to the amount to cargo. (Many cobblestone streets in Charleston were made from discarded ballast.)

A small canoe or punt was towed along to take cargo and crew to shore if the ketch could not get close enough to unload. The punt tied to the **ADVENTURE** was constructed by Mr. Richardson from a 500 year old cypress log. It weighs 1400 lbs. and draws about two feet of water. Both the punt and the **ADVENTURE** are seaworthy and have been sailed numerous times in Charleston Harbor. When not being sailed they are moored in Old Town Creek.

—Photo Courtesy Jo Pinkard

EXPERIMENTAL CROP GARDEN

The first experimental farm ever established in America for the purpose of improving agriculture was begun at Charles Towne in 1670, the first year of settlement. The owners of Carolina, the eight Lords and Proprietors, wanted an agricultural colony of plantations producing staple crops for export.

"Planting is both our design and your interest . . .," they wrote to their agent Joseph West. In order to determine which crops were suitable for Carolina soil and climate, they gave to West explicit instructions for the planting of an experimental farm before he left England.

"Mr. West, God sending you safe to Barbados, you are there to furnish yourself with cotton seed, Indigo seed, ginger roots . . . also you may in another tubb carry some canes planted for a tryall, alsoe of ye several sorts of vines of that Island and some olive sets." They further instructed him to select acreage for their plantation and the experimental farm on one side of town, and they stipulated that this land should have varying types of soil . . . "by which means, you will come to find which soil agrees best with every specie planted and what is the properest time to plant in."

They went on to say that West would have only a man or two to help him with his experiments and that the rest of the people would be employed planting Indian corn, beans, peas, turnips, carrots, and potatoes with the advice of the Indians.

In the first few months the crops fared very well. Governor Sayle wrote in the summer of 1670, "There is nothing that wee plant, but it thrives very well."

In September, Stephen Bull reported that he had planted trees of oranges, lemons, limes, "pomegrainetts and ffigg trees and they like the ground and thrive and fflourishe very bravely." The optimism of the first few months was dampened when many of the experimental crops were killed by the severe winter of the first year, but the crops were replanted the next spring.

By 1699 great volumes of rice were being exported. Indigo, though planted the first year, was not successful until the 1740's when Eliza Lucas succeeded in growing the crop and producing the dye on a plantation near Charles Towne Landing. The great dreams of wine and silk production never materialized, although the growing of grapes and mulberry trees was successful. Carolina exported over thirty marketable items, including oranges, corn and peas, but none could compete with the profits from rice and indigo.

The 1670 Experimental Crop Garden at Charles Towne Landing is a living exhibit of the plants grown during the colonial period and includes those plants grown by Joseph West in the experimental garden in 1670. Among the plants that can be found growing in season in the Crop Garden are sea island cotton, rice, bené (or sesame), tobacco, and indigo. Peaches, citrus fruits, winter wheat, flax, and herbs are included. The Experimental Crop Garden was initially designed by Clemson University, an institution that has continued the tradition of agricultural experimentation in South Carolina. Students of horticulture at the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester County Technical Education Center plan and maintain the garden each year.

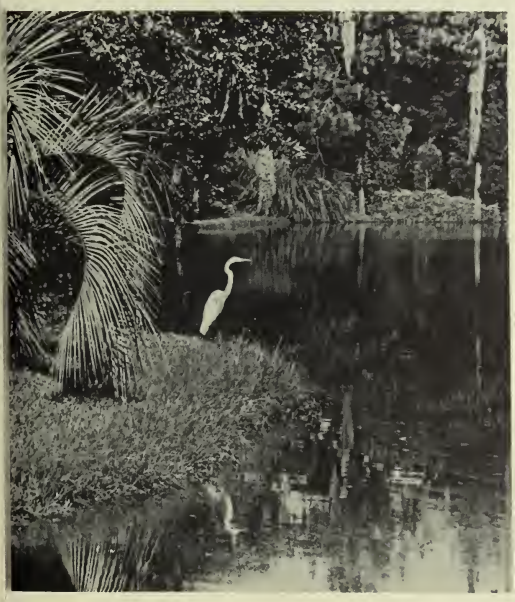
GARDENS

Over three centuries have passed since Charles Towne and Carolina were settled. The small point of land on the west bank of the Ashley River which saw the first landing and settlement of the English colonists in 1670 was deserted after ten years time, as the growing colony moved across the river to the peninsula called "Oyster Point." The "old town" site returned to woods and fields and has remained virtually undisturbed ever since.

Today the site of the first Charles Towne exists in the midst of a large metropolitan area; but in the quiet beauty of the garden area, a visitor feels removed from the pace of twentieth century life. The carefully landscaped gardens represent the lifetime work of Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, whose family, the Legarés, acquired Old Town Plantation in the mid-nineteenth century. The historically significant plantation was sold to the state of South Carolina in 1968 for public use and continued preservation.

Working tirelessly to reclaim the land from the overgrown wilderness, she created beautiful lagoons from the marshlands, built causeways and roads, restored her family home, and planted the garden area. To help finance her project, she ran an egg business and grew flower bulbs commercially.

Over the years she planted more than 200 live oak trees, approximately 1,500 camellias, and as many azaleas. Pampas grass, palmettos, crepe myrtle, and tea olives are among the plants included in the many varieties of plants and trees that now form one of America's most beautiful English park gardens. All of the plants were placed at Old Town by Mrs. Waring, with the exception of the largest camellias, which were planted by her father, Congressman George Seabrook Legaré, and the magnificent ancient oaks. These large oaks are several hundred years old and were undoubtedly living when the English colonists arrived.



Seven miles of bicycle and walk trails afford access to the eighty acres of landscaped gardens as well as to the wooded area and surrounding marshlands. Along the way, visitors are often treated to glimpses of the beautiful egrets and ibis, two of the many types of coastalbirds that are attracted to the park. Occasionally a lazy alligator or a group of turtles may be seen sunning on the bank. Touring cars (guide driven) are also available for leisurely rides through the garden area, once the site of settlers' homes.

For so much to have happened in one small area seems incredible, but the real miracle of Old Town Plantation is that it has remained intact, when all the surrounding lands were being carved up for developments. The credit for its preservation belongs to Dr. and Mrs. Waring.

THE ANIMAL FOREST

Charles Towne Landing's Animal Forest is a unique approach to the display of wildlife, as the animals indigenous to Carolina three hundred years ago are displayed in a natural habitat wildlife area. Designed by Jim Fowler, one of America's best known wildlife authorities, the 20 acre forest contains winding trails and pathways that take the visitors through an ecologically correct habitat in which the wildlife is seen in its natural setting. There are no zoo-type obstructions between viewers and animals, and enclosures are hardly visible. In the words of Jim Fowler, one of the purposes of the forest is to "create interest, respect, and understanding of the animal's role in nature and a desire to protect it from extinction."

Many of the animals in the forest are seldom seen by today's urban dwellers. In the small animal habitats, designed to resemble the settlers' back yards, raccoons sleep in the top of trees while red foxes play about on the ground below. Not far away, another nocturnal animal, the bobcat, sleeps away the day, perched on his favorite limb. In other areas, bison, deer, and elk graze undisturbed by the presence of man. For today's visitor, a walk through the Animal Forest offers an opportunity for involvement in nature, an experience too seldom enjoyed in today's world.

To hear the howl of the large timber wolves or to see the puma sharpening his claws on an aged oak brings to mind the feelings of wonder or fear that the settlers experienced as they found these animals in the woods near their homes. In 1670, Florence O'Sullivan wrote to the Lords Proprietors from Charles Towne that, "The Country proves good beyond expectations and abounds in all things as good Oake, Ash, Deare Turkies, partridges, rabbits, turtle and fish . . . ." A later description to the Lords written in March, 1671, by an avid outdoorsman spoke of the wonders of the forests. "It would ravish (sic) a man to heare in the morning ye various notes and ye chanting Harmonious sounds w^{ch} these dainty Wing'd creatures soe delicately warble forth in ye Aire. And for hunting here is pleasure enough mixt wth something of profitt. The woods are full of Deare, hares, Connys & divers other beasts worth looking after. Good turtelling in time of yeare . . . . Yet we are something in feare of ye Wolves w^{ch} are too plenty."

Many animals known to have existed in the 1670 period receive no mention in the early descriptions, but the drawings of the Frenchman, Jaques Le Moyne, in the 1500's picture elk and alligators often. Logan in his **History of the Upper Country of South Carolina** lists panthers, buffalo, and elk as animals remembered by the older inhabitants of the area. An old pioneer is quoted by Logan as saying he counted buffalo herds of a hundred animals grazing in the Abbeville and Edgefield area.

The birds of colonial South Carolina came in for special attentions from early ornithologists. (The birds recorded in colonial South Carolina by Mark Catesby for his work, **A Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands,** were used by Linnaeus to describe North American birds.) Early accounts from the settlers refer to turkeys, geese, cranes, herons, curlews, pigeons, turtle doves, partridge, and parakeets.

animal forest
exit
entrance
picnic shelter
petting zoo
dome
parking
picnic area
rest rooms
snack bar
admin.
gifts
pavilion
theatre
cassique of the kiawah
boat rentals
picnic area
carts & bikes
exit
gardens
entrance

Charles Towne Landing 1670

COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA

Colonial South Carolina Developed Rapidly Into A Prosperous, Mature Colony During The Century Leading To The Revolution

THE LAND CALLED CHICORA

"The ayr is clear and sweet, the countrey very pleasant and delightful." —William Hilton, English explorer, in 1663.

Carolina is first mentioned in reports from Spanish explorers of the early 16th century. They referred to the area as "the land called Chicora," an Indian name. The territory was granted by Charles V, Emperor of Spain, to Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon. Soon thereafter, in 1526, Ayllon established San Miguel de Guadalupe, the first European settlement in North America above Mexico. It was situated on Waccamaw Neck near present Georgetown, South Carolina.

After only nine months, disease, treachery, and harsh weather brought death to many, including the leader Ayllon, and the colony was abandoned. Only about 150 survivors of the original group of 600 remained alive to return to Hispaniola (present day Santo Domingo). Approximately 14 years later, Hernando de Soto marched through the inland region of present day South Carolina on his way to the Mississippi River. In 1561 another Spanish explorer, Angel de Villafane, again explored the coast, but left no permanent settlement.

France, which for some time had been engaged in territorial rivalry with Spain, made the second attempt to settle the North American mainland—also in the South Carolina area. In the spring of 1562 Jean Ribaut touched on the northern Florida coast, sailed up the coast of Georgia, and settled at a spot near Beaufort, South Carolina. There, he had his men place a stone column bearing the arms of France and named the area Port Royal.

Ribaut sailed away, leaving about 28 men in charge and planning to return in six months with reinforce-

ments. However, religious wars in France prevented this. Food and morale began to run low at Charlesfort. The French settlers left stranded by Ribaut constructed a crude ship with the help of local Indians and sailed for France, abandoning the settlement.

Several years later, in 1566, the Spanish under Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded St. Augustine and sent a small group to the Port Royal area, which they renamed Santa Elena. Although this settlement was destroyed ten years later by the Indians, the Spaniards returned the next year, building Fort San Marcos and the town of Santa Elena. This town grew rapidly and by 1580 it was reported to have had sixty houses. During this twenty-year period of Spanish settlement, soldiers such as Juan Pardo explored the interior of South Carolina, building block houses and leaving behind at least one inscribed stone.

Spanish efforts to colonize the area of Carolina ended when Sir Francis Drake burned St. Augustine in 1586 and the settlers of Santa Elena and soldiers of San Marcos were moved to St. Augustine to strengthen it. Little remains in physical substance or direct influence upon South Carolina from these early attempted settlements by the Spaniards and French. Their significance is the story of efforts, failure, and international rivalry which preceded the finally successful English settlement of 1670 in Carolina.

On the island of Barbados in the West Indies, the British established a permanent settlement in 1625. Somewhat earlier, in 1607, nearly a hundred years after the first Spanish attempt to establish a permanent settlement on the American mainland, the British founded the colony of Jamestown in Virginia. In the next fifty years the British established in quick succession colonies from Virginia northward to New England. The area between Jamestown, the southernmost British colony, and St. Augustine, the northern outpost of the Spanish colonization on the American mainland, finally received attention from the British in 1663. It was not until 1670, however, that colonists arrived to establish the settlement of Charles Towne.

The unsettled Carolina area had attracted the attention of dissatisfied English colonists in Barbados for some years. Planters there needed more land, and religious dissenters wanted a freer atmosphere of worship. In August, 1663, Captain William Hilton sailed from Barbados to find a location in Carolina for a proposed settlement by a group of Barbadians. In 1666 Robert Sandford, also from Barbados, explored the Carolina coast. They both wrote glowing reports of the country which later helped the Lords Proprietors secure English settlers.

Le Moyne, an artist, accompanied the French expedition of 1564 to Florida. Over the next twenty years he made a series of paintings depicting the scenes he remembered and the events of the French expeditions in 1562 and 1564. They were engraved by a Flemish engraver, De Bry, and published in 1591. These illustrations are copied from De Bry's work.

Captain William Hilton wrote of Carolina:

"The lands are laden with large tall oaks, walnut and bayes, except facing on the sea it is most pines tall and good: The land generally . . . is a good soyl.

"The Indians plant in the worst land because they cannot cut down the timber in the best, and yet have plenty of corn, pompions, water-mellons, musk-mellons.

"The countrey abounds with grapes, large figs, and peaches; the woods with deer, conies, turkeys, quails, curlues, plovers, teile, herons.

"Oysters in abundance, with great store of muscles. . . . The rivers stored plentifully with fish that we saw play and leap.

"The ayr is clear and sweet, the countrey very pleasant and delightful. And we could wish that all they that want a happy settlement of our English nation were well transported thither."

LORDS PROPRIETORS

". . . call it the Province of Carolina."
—Charles II, 1663 Carolina Charter.

Lord Ashley, later the Earl of Shaftesbury, became the chief leader of the effort to establish Carolina.

Charles II of England granted Carolina in 1663 to eight men who supported him in his days of exile. All of these men were involved in numerous trading and colonizing ventures, and they wanted to develop Carolina as a commercial enterprise. The "Lords and Proprietors" of Carolina included John Lord Berkeley, his brother, Sir William Berkeley, William Earl of Craven, Sir George Carteret, and Sir John Colleton. Several were men of exceptional ability. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was Charles II's leading minister. George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, was the person most important in restoring him to his throne. Anthony Ashley Cooper, later Earl of Shaftesbury, wrote the significant **habeas corpus** act and became the chief leader of the effort to establish Carolina.

In issuing the charter, Charles II had said ". . . call it the Province of Carolina." The "Carolina" Charles II granted was a tract about 350 miles deep and 2,500 miles wide, reaching from Cape Canaveral to Albemarle Sound and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Proprietors held the grant for six years without developing an effective program to start a settlement. Lord Ashley took the leadership in 1669 and soon dominated the affairs of the project. The Carolina or Port Royal expedition began to take shape.

The Proprietors desired to establish a landed aristocracy which would own two-fifths of the land and have the titles of Landgrave and Cassique. Some men were given the title of Landgrave. (This only attempt to establish a titled nobility in America failed, although a natural aristocracy based on land ownership developed.) The remaining three-fifths of land were to belong to the people, for Locke and Ashley Cooper wanted a "balance of government" between aristocracy and democracy. The Constitutions supported a surprising degree of latitude for the colonists in local government and a substantial measure of religious toleration. "No person whatsoever shall disturb, molest, or prosecute another for his speculative opinions in religion, or his way of worship."

The Lords Proprietors hoped to enrich themselves and to contribute to the greatness of England as well. All of these men saw clearly that England's future lay in trade. Carolina's importance was not only as a real estate development, but also as a producer of trade

Hand crafted model of the Carolina, a permanent exhibit in the pavilion.

with England. They hoped commodities such as wine, silk, olives, oranges, and raisins of Southern Europe, North Africa, and the Near East could be grown here. For this they needed settlers who would become planters.

Inducements to settle, such as the offer of land to individuals, the promise of a voice in their government, and an atmosphere of religious toleration, were offered by the Lords Proprietors in the Fundamental Constitutions.

Settlers could expect religious toleration that contrasted most favorably with the then almost universal intolerance. In government they were to have a Gov-

ernor and Council appointed from among their own number. The colonists were themselves to choose members of a General Assembly. Every free man above sixteen years old would be given 50 acres of land and a like amount for every slave, servant, or member of his family. Indentured servants who had served their terms were to receive land in the same manner.

To establish a colony, the Proprietors had not only to interest settlers in leaving for a new land, but to provide ships, equipment, and provisions. Three vessels were purchased and refitted at a considerable cost for the voyage. Re-named the CAROLINA, a former merchant frigate of about 200 tons with sixteen guns was to carry 93 of the 148 settlers. The PORT ROYAL was a frigate of only half that tonnage and the ALBEMARLE, a sloop or shallop, was 30 tons. Only one of these ships, the CAROLINA, was destined to reach America.

Good planning and ample supplies and provisions in large measure account for the success of the colony. There were other favoring circumstances. The strong connection with the prosperous and well established colony of Barbados helped the new undertaking. The colonists themselves were a direct and capable sort and they landed among friendly Indians who gave a substantial amount of practical assistance.

THE VOYAGE

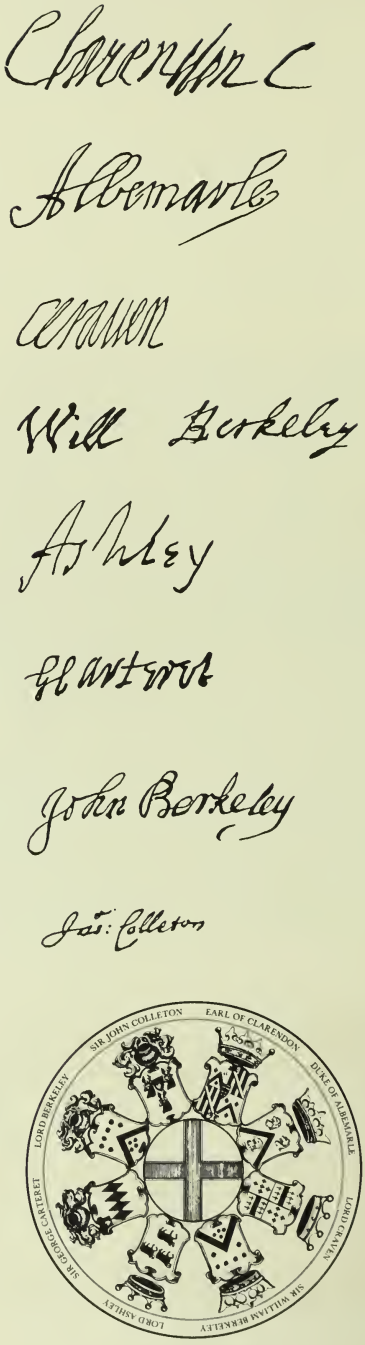
**"From aboard the CAROLINA,
now riding in the Downs—"
—Joseph West, August, 1669.
Captain of the Carolina Expedition**

The little fleet of three ships and their passengers that assembled at an anchorage known as "the Downs" off the coast of Dover faced a voyage of some 7,000 miles and nearly nine months. The best route from England to the new world was a roundabout one from England down toward the Canary Islands off Africa, across the Atlantic to the nearest Caribbean English colony, Barbados, then up to the American mainland. Winds and currents favored this route and were significant factors in saving time and supplies of food and water.

From the Dover coast the fleet went to Kinsale, Ireland, in August of 1669. Sailing from Kinsale on September 17, they covered the 5,000 miles to Barbados by late October. Voyages of that time proceeded at rates of between two and seven miles per hour, almost utterly dependent upon the winds and currents of the open sea. The trip from Barbados to Carolina may have been fewer miles, but it would take considerably longer, as it was plagued with hazards and adverse weather.

The first mishap began at Barbados where the ALBEMARLE broke its mooring in a storm and wrecked. Its passengers survived and replaced it with a sloop, the THREE BROTHERS. The fleet left Barbados in late November, proceeding to the Island of Nevis. There, the group of settlers were joined by Henry Woodward, a man who was to have a vital influence on the colony and its fortunes. Sailing as a young man on Sandford's trip to explore the Carolina coast, he remained behind to live with the Indians and learn their language. Before Sandford left, he gave young Woodward "formal possession of the whole country to hold as tennant att will" for the Lords Proprietors. Eventually word of his presence in the Port Royal area spread to the Spaniards, who came and took him as a captive to St. Augustine. He escaped when the English buccaneer, Captain Robert Searle, raided the town in 1688. For a time he sailed the Caribbean as a "Chirugeon" (surgeon) on a privateer, seeking funds for his passage back to England. However, a hurricane wrecked the ship he was on near Nevis. He was awaiting passage to England when the Carolina-bound fleet put in briefly at Nevis due to bad weather. Woodward quickly joined the group headed for Carolina.

After leaving Nevis in early December, the ships were separated a month later by another storm. The CAROLINA put in at Bermuda and the THREE



BROTHERS at Nansemond River, Virginia. The PORT ROYAL was wrecked on reefs near Abaco in the Bahamas after six weeks of wandering. The Captain, John Russell, wrote, "Haveinge beene six weeks beating from place to place by reason of continuance of foule weather, we . . . were driven to such great want of water that wee were all ready to perish." The 44 people aboard reached shore, although many died before the Captain could build a new vessel. They eventually reached Bermuda, where they acquired a sloop , name unknown, and joined the CAROLINA.

Three weeks after leaving Bermuda, the CAROLINA and the Bermuda sloop reached the mainland coast at Bull's Bay in mid-March. On March 21 they reached Port Royal, their original destination. Friendly greetings and crafty salesmanship awaited the English colonists in 1670. The assistance and good feeling of the Indians would not only see the colonists through the first year, but would actually influence significantly the site of settlement.

The Indians conveyed their reaction of friendliness and gladness to the English arrival in Spanish phrases, saying "Bony Conraro Angles." A quaint account of the English settlers' first meeting with Indians when the frigate CAROLINA found land at Sewee Bay, now Bull's Bay, has been preserved in Nicholas Carteret's letter. The following are excerpts from it.

"Upon [the ship's] approach to the land . . . the natives . . . came towards us whooping in their own tone and manner, making signs also where we should best land, and when we came ashore they stroaked us on the shoulders with their hands, saying "BONY CONRARO ANGLES . . . ."

Several days later, the colonists visited the mainland again. "As we drew to the shore . . . a good number of Indians appeared, clad with deare skins, having with them bows and arrows. . . . The Governor [William Sayle] and several others came to the Hutt Pallace of his Magesty of the place . . . Here we had nuts and root cakes such as their women useily make, as before, and watter to drink.

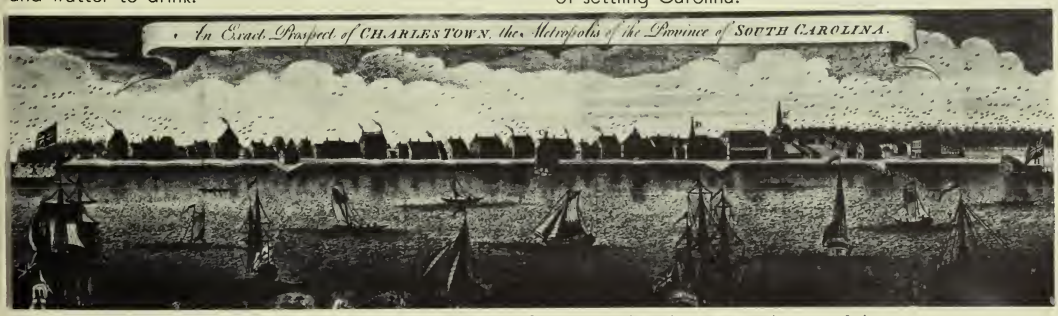
"While we were here [the Chief's house], his Magesty's three daughters entered the Pallace all in new roabs of new Mosse, with plenty of beads of divers collours about their necks. I could not imagine that the Savages would so well deport themselves, who coming in according to their age and all to salute the Strangers, stroaking of them."

Within two days of the English arrival at Bull's Bay, the Indian Cassique of Kiawah (region of the Ashley River) arrived and asked the English to settle at Kiawah. (The coastal tribes saw the English as protection against hostile Indians.) Failing to persuade them, this chief sailed with the colonists to the settlement area proposed at Port Royal by the Lords Proprietors. The Port Royal Indians rejoiced at the English arrival as protection from the feared Westo (a warlike tribe who lived inland along the Savannah River and frequently raided their less aggressive neighbors on the coast), and greeted them with "Hiddy doddy Comorado Angles, Westoe Skoyyre." Carteret translated this to be "English very good friends, Westos are nought."

The encouragement of the Port Royal Indians and the original plan of the colonists all spoke for their settling at Port Royal, but the Cassique of Kiawah had a different idea. Seeking advantage for his own tribe, the Cassique again urged a location on the Kiawah (Ashley) River. The arguments of the Cassique of Kiawah, bolstered by the support of Henry Woodward and the favorable report of an exploratory party to his area, determined the location of the Carolina settlement.

In early April of 1670 they landed at Albemarle Point on the Kiawah (Ashley) River. On May 23, the THREE BROTHERS arrived, after having several passengers and crew captured by the Spaniards and Indians on St. Catherine Island below present Savannah.

Finally, all three vessels landed their passengers. In spite of peril, shipwreck, and suffering, these hardy people had pressed on toward their original purpose of settling Carolina.



This view of Charleston was published in the **London Magazine** of 1762. It is based on a 1739 drawing of the city.

THE SETTLEMENT

"We thought it most conducing to our safety, to build a town . . . it being a point with a very convenient landing."
—Carolina Council to Lords Proprietors, March 27, 1671.

Those who sailed up the Ashley River in 1670 and landed on its west bank chose wisely their place to settle. The nine acre site of fertile, elevated land was not visible to vessels coming in from the sea. Protected by an "inaccessible Marshe" on the river side, the steep bank of a creek gave protection on the other and also provided the site with a good boat landing. The approach from land could be closed by a short palisade.

The colonists themselves first called their settlement Albemarle Point, but Lord Ashley, in a letter from England November 1, 1670, informed them, "the Towne you are now planted on we have named and you are to call Charles Towne."

Danger from the Spaniards and uncertainty of the Indians caused the settlers to keep close together until more people came. As late as September, 1670, Joseph West wrote that they had taken up only ten acres per head near the town. "Settled in the very chaps of the Spaniards," the small colony was forced to live as much as soldiers as farmers. Governor William Sayle, who had joined the settlers in Bermuda, wrote of the need for more settlers. These would "conduce much to the safety of this place," for the colonists had been heavily burdened with keeping watch and building defenses.

The Proprietors had sent out the Carolina expedition well stocked with food and instructed West, "You are weekly to deliver . . . to every three men—9 pounds of beef and 14 quarts of pease." But the wrecking of two out of the three ships on the voyage lost most of the provisions. The settlers had been instructed to immediately begin growing food crops, but the long voyage and the emphasis on defense had caused this planting to suffer. The CAROLINA was dispatched to Virginia and the sloop to Bermuda the first summer to bring back much needed supplies, for the rations had gotten as low as a pint of peas per man each day.

The Parrot of Carolina, Psitticus caroliniensis—as identified by Catesby, was said by him to be the only parrot type in the colony.

Governor Sayle wrote that "Wee have been put to purchase our maintenance from the Indians, and that in such small parcles as we could hardly get another supply before the former was gone." Stephen Bull wrote of the problem in gentler tones to Lord Ashley. "Wee found very great assistance from the Indians, who shewed themselves very kinde and sould us Provisions at very reasonable rates. . . . Otherwise wee must undoubtedly have binn putt to extreme hardshipps."

It was through the invaluable help of Henry Woodward that the colony secured the loyalty and much needed food from the Indians. The colony's Council reported in September of 1670, "The doctor hath lately been exceedingly useful to us in dealing with the Indians for our supplyes who by his means have furnished us beyond our expectations."

Henry Woodward, this most singular man, was a doctor, adventurer, and pioneer of English expansion in the lower South. He developed the trade for animal skins with the Indians which was the first considerable source of wealth for the colony. This also involved an important series of alliances with Indian nations throughout the lower South. Woodward, in combination with Joseph West, the most capable leader of the early years, was largely responsible for the success of the infant colony.

The main business of the colony was to develop plantations, growing goods for trade with England. The Carolina expedition came with very careful and detailed instructions to experiment with and find the plants and crops most suited for this new land. They were to do no more than experiment with different plants until "you have sufficiently provided for ye belly by planting store provision." Ice, an inch thick the first winter, killed many of the plants. However, planted again the following year many fared better and would in time become important commercial crops, such as rice, indigo, and later cotton.

This agricultural experimenting was to be done on a tract of land outside the town set aside as a plantation for the Proprietors. West wrote he had cleared thirty acres, built houses for himself and the indentured servants of the Proprietors, and palisades fit to hold against a thousand Indians. This was located across the creek and marsh south of the landing site. A bridge connected it to the village area.

Despite the glowing advertisements and the favorable letters the settlers wrote home, hardships abounded and growth was slow. Supplies of all sorts were running low, especially clothing. The fears of a cold winter were right, "I have seen ice about an inch thick of one night's freezing butt not snow. . . ." Fortunately sickness was not a major problem, for during the first summer only four deaths were reported from "distempers". In the spring the need for more settlers was helped by the arrival of 106 people from Barbados.

The Cassique of the Kiawah, who persuaded the colonists to settle at what is now Charles Towne Landing, might have appeared somewhat like this. Descriptions of Indians in early South Carolina are similar to this illustration done by Le Moyne in the 1560's.

The first Governor, William Sayle, died in March when 81 years old. Joseph West was named Acting Governor by the settlers' Council.

The spring of 1671 found the colony facing its second year with reasonably encouraging prospects. The friendship of the Indians had been secured and the lucrative trade with them for skins begun. Lumbering had become the basis of a profitable commerce with the West Indies. Land for sufficient planting had been cleared. The Barbadian settlers formed a helpful bond with prosperous West Indian colonies.

A new English community, the southern frontier of the English colonies, had been established.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

"industrious and ingenious persons . . . willing to partake of the Felicities of this Country."
—Robert Horne, A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina.

During the first ten years Charles Towne survived a precarious and painful struggle for mere existence and developed into a growing and important colony.

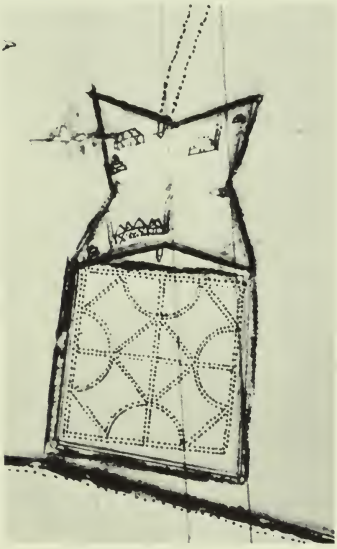
The best description of the infant colony was provided by a Spanish agent who reported on the settlement in May or June of 1672. Camunas, a soldier in St. Augustine, was sent openly by the Spanish Governor of Florida with letters for the English Governor, but with secret instructions to observe the English settlement. The following descriptions are taken from the report Camunas made to the Spanish Governor who forwarded it to Spain.

"The place where they have the village built is a wooded village consisting of dwelling houses without having any formal streets although he could count about ninety houses, some higher than others apparently according to the means of each individual. And in this same tract they have their fields of maize, pumpkins, cow-peas, peas and in each house their trellises for grape vines of different sorts. And also a great quantity of sweet potatoes and some fig trees.

"And from the village along the edge of the river some houses continue, all of wood and disposed with much regularity, until one comes near the fort. . . . Inside of this fortification there are some lodgings and others of the same sort outside of it which, as he was informed, were built at first when they began to settle for fear of the Indians.

"He saw in the settlement about two hundred and fifty men who could bear arms without an additional number who were working in the plantations of maize and other crops, and also many others who went out in launches to fish for turtle and fish, that he could not tell whether he had seen them all or not, without another number of over a hundred Negroes, all of whom bear arms in the shape of shot-guns and cutlasses as this deponent saw in an alarm which was given them by some Indian warriors.

"It appeared to him that ships and frigates of good burden could enter [the harbor] because he saw an outrigger with yards which was about to sail for the island of Barbados whence they receive what they need in the way of food and other necessities. Also saw another ship, a new one which they have in the shipyard and which they will finish very soon. The Governor told him that the ship was being built for him and that he was also expecting from Barbados his fleet of ships in which more people were coming to them, both men and women, clothes and what else was needed as well as supplies and cattle of all sorts for stock."



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

Across Old Towne Creek from where the **Adventure** is moored, Joseph West established a plantation for the Lords Proprietors. He built housing for probably thirty indentured servants and this star-shaped palisades shown on a 1673 plat.

There he conducted the agricultural experiments to determine which crops could become successful export items for the colony. The geometric patterns in front of the palisades are thought to be where some of the experimental planting was done.

Since West served as Governor during nine of the colony's first twelve years, his house there became known as "the Governor's House." From this site West exercised the direction and leadership which was responsible for much of the young colony's success.

These Carolina Rice Birds were drawn by Mark Catesby during the 1720's.

He also saw from a distance that Oyster Point (the peninsula on which modern Charleston is located) was being settled.

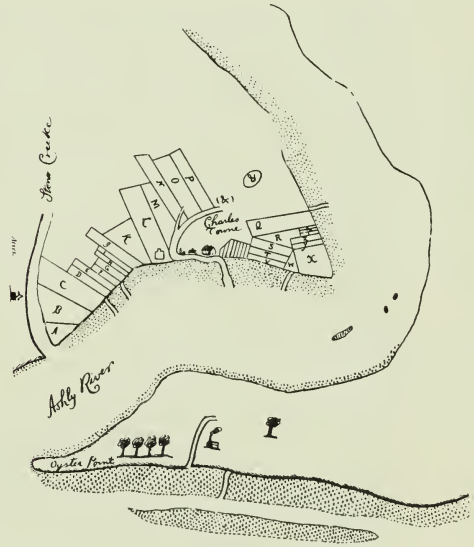
"They are settling a wooded 'island' [Oyster Point] which is surrounded by two arms of rivers. On this island there is apparently a settlement of English people because there may be seen some quantity of houses, some high and others low; and he saw that they were living in this island and had about twenty launches. He heard it said that they were removing stumps and clearing away the woods in order to build a fort on it because of its being on the passage and port by which the ships enter."

The population grew slowly at first. At the beginning of 1672, 337 men, 71 women, and 62 children had arrived, according to the secretary of the colony. Of these, 43 men, two women, and three children were dead and 16 missing or absent. Maps show the settlers spreading out along the waterways, taking up land to plant. At first white indentured servants composed a major part of the population. These, subjected to public whipping to enforce discipline and labor, served terms of servitude running to seven years. This indentured labor was augmented, and later surpassed, by Negro slaves and attempts at Indian slavery.

Unfortunately the Indians soon had reason to regret their enthusiasm for the English, and the colonists likewise began to differ with the Indians. Abuses developed in trade with the Indians, and they in turn began to steal corn, hogs, and poultry from outlying plantations. By the fall of 1671 the period of harmony ended as a "warr" effort was made against the tribes living to the south of Charles Towne.

The Indians, unmindful of destroying each other, were willing to fight for the Europeans against other tribes. Henry Woodward formed an alliance in the fall of 1674 with the Westo Indians living inland on the Savannah River. It was for protection against this tribe that the coastal Indians had originally sought help from the English settlement. For several years this alliance was the cornerstone of Charles Towne's Indian relations. With guns supplied by Woodward, the Westos made destructive raids against the Spanish missions in Georgia. It was the beginning of a buffer system against the Spanish and French based on Indian alliances and trade, which would expand by 1700 to the Mississippi River.

Since the Proprietors had sought profit as their motive for financing the settling of Carolina, their interests and those of the settlers quickly developed into conflict. Instructions from England were full of reminders to keep for the Proprietors the best land and richest part of the Indian trade. A strict account of the settlers' debts was also to be kept, with an interest rate of eight or ten per cent to be charged them for advances on supplies and equipment. The Proprietors were considerably distraught to learn that one of the first acts of the Carolina colony had been to send a ship's load of lumber to Barbados with the colonists receiving all of the return and the Proprietors none.



Culpepper's map of the first Charles Towne in 1671 from the Shaftesbury Papers. Present Charleston is on the Oyster Point peninsula.

The Proprietors had good reason to be concerned. They had invested heavily in the Carolina expedition and later in support of the colony. For this outlay of funds they received scant return. Even Lord Ashley, as the years of meager income piled up, joined the threats to stop all further help to those "idlers living at our expense." By 1679 the Proprietors had spent £ 18,000 (possibly as much as a million dollars in current value) for little more than "vexation and poverty." Eventually the mutual displeasure, caused by abuse and neglect from both sides, would change Carolina into a royal colony. Nevertheless, the successful beginnings of the Charles Towne Colony rested upon good planning and support by the Lords Proprietors.

Large, productive plantations could not develop at once in a wilderness. Lumber and forest products were the first items exported for a return. The beginnings of an Indian trade, developed by Henry Woodward, were underway. From 1670-1680 the bulk of the trade occurred between Carolina and Barbados for necessities. Timber, barrel staves, and tobacco were exchanged for sugar, rum, molasses, other food supplies, and needed items.

Settlers from Barbados came to be a significant part of the population. The Barbadians included many of the strongest and most capable personalities. These men, experienced colonists and planters confident from their success in the older colony, would be a powerful influence on the developing Carolina colony.

The government of the young settlement consisted of the Governor, appointed by the Proprietors, the Grand Council, and the popularly elected Parliament of twenty members. Elections for the Parliament were by ballot. It is thought that since the settlers' first election in 1670, all elections in South Carolina have been by ballot, a method not used by the people of England until two centuries later.

Conflict and political infighting were not strangers to the early colony. Disturbances had been led by the Surveyor General Culpepper, Captain Grey, and others. These had to flee or were banished. Political factions intensified when Sir John Yeamans pushed out Joseph West for a period as Governor.

Despite frequent shortages of provisions and tools, trouble from the Indians, fear of the Spaniards, and the internal political problems, the colony by 1680 had grown to number about 1,100. In the next two years its population would double. Carolina was at last a firmly established and growing colony.

By 1700 Indian traders from South Carolina had pushed as far as the Mississippi River, forming alliances with the Indians and claiming the area for England.

This view of Charles Towne was published in the **London Magazine** in 1762. It is based upon the engraving made by Bishop Roberts and William H. Toms in 1739.

"Few [colonies] have, in the space of a hundred years, improved and flourished in an equal degree."

—Alexander Hewat, 1779.

In the spring of 1680 the colony moved its town site across the Ashley River. There, on Oyster Point, the second Charles Towne took shape. This tongue of land between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers had been reserved soon after the settlers arrived in 1670 to be the permanent site of the town when the colony grew stronger. The peninsula commanded both rivers for access and defense and had good anchorage. The old village, though not completely abandoned, became known as "Old Charles Towne" or simply "Old Town."

The small colony spreading out from Charles Towne (the spelling was not changed to Charleston until after the Revolution) was destined to become one of the most important and wealthiest in British America. During the 1680's and afterward it grew rapidly. It would find its wealth, as the Proprietors had envisioned, by trade based on the products of the land. However, trade with the Indians for animal skins, especially deer skins, brought the first significant money and established the colony economically.

As the colonists exported skins, barrel staves, pitch, tar, and other naval stores, as well as beef and lumber, the search continued for a money earning staple crop. The experimenting done with oranges, ginger, grapes, olives, figs, and other plants produced no bonanza crop. Hope for the potential of silk production saw a governor name his plantation "Silk Hope," and the Lords Proprietors commissioned a Huguenot settlement to experiment with silk and wine production. A more aptly named plantation became "Rice Hope."

Rice was being grown in Charles Towne in 1672. Rice seed from Madagascar had reached the colony by 1685 and from India somewhat later. Rice production reached significant quantities in the 1690's. In the first seven months of 1700, 300 tons went to England and 30 to the West Indies. From then it increased rapidly to be a magnificent crop for the next two centuries. At first rice was cultivated in inland fresh water swamps. Later its culture moved onto land flooded by fresh water from tidal streams.

Dangers and troubles abounded for the Charles Towne colony. Fighting between St. Augustine and Charles Towne, done through their Indian allies, set the

stage for direct fighting between 1702-1706. Charles Towne was by then a walled city, the only one in English North America. Disease in the form of smallpox took a fearful toll from 1697-1699. In February of 1698 a fire, the first of many to come, put a third of Charles Towne in ashes. A plague killed many cattle and an earthquake terrorized the inhabitants. In the early fall of 1699 yellow fever made its first frightening visitation, killing at least 160 people in the town. Later that fall a hurricane flooded the town, forcing people to the upper stories and sinking a shipload of immigrants approaching the harbor.

Among the new immigrants to Carolina who poured in after 1680 were the French Huguenots. The Huguenots made an impact on South Carolina far out of proportion to the number that actually came. These exiles, attracted to South Carolina by the policy of religious freedom, were welcomed for the skills which they brought. Most were capable artisans or farmers. Some few were of the lower nobility, but basically their aristocracy was of worth rather than blood. Despite the desperate poverty in which most arrived, they were soon self-sustaining. Through their moral and intellectual fiber they exercised significant influence on the colony.

The colony had begun with an official policy of religious tolerance. This was reflected in the founding of many non-Anglican groups in the 1680's and 1690's. By 1702 the colony was 45 per cent Presbyterian, 42 per cent Anglican, 10 per cent Baptist, and two and one half per cent Quaker. Many of the early governors had been Dissenters. In the Church Act of 1706, the Anglican Church did become the established church, but Dissenters were allowed to be in the Assembly and have other privileges.

Life in the young colony, though existing in constant contact with the harsh realities of a new and wilderness world, began to reflect attention to the finer points of living. Schools and libraries claimed public and private attention and funds. The Anglican parochial library set up in 1698 was immediately enlarged by the Assembly to a "public library." This is the first known instance of government support for a library in the future United States. The free school acts of 1710 and 1712 provided for the education of a few students at public expense with those that were able paying fees. A school at Goose Creek in 1712 was teaching 17 whites, two Indians, and one Negro. Although many schools and tutors would function in colonial South Carolina, a college would not be established because those families with the financial means preferred to send their sons "back" to England to the universities and law schools. The Act of 1712 created a comprehensive law code. A society which thought itself English was becoming established on the edge of the frontier.

The Indians of the southeast supposedly in alliance with South Carolina in 1715 numbered some 27,000; of these 9,000 were men. Abuses by the traders among them and resentment of the Indians over having their lands taken by the colonist led to the bloody and involved Yamassee War of 1715-1717. The colonists, with the aid of the Cherokee who joined them as allies, finally subdued the uprising.

By 1718 attention in Charles Towne was focused on the serious and mammoth threat posed by the pirates. They played havoc with the now valuable cargoes coming and going from the city. They even captured prominent citizens and held them for ransom. The colony undertook a major and effective campaign against them. One month, November of 1718, saw 49 pirates hanged in Charles Towne. In the face of such determined repression piracy ceased to be a menace.

In 1719 the Commons House led a political revolution in the colony to overthrow the Proprietors and petitioned the crown to make South Carolina a royal colony. Ten years later this was made official.

Almost from the beginning of Carolina it became customary to refer to a "South" and a "North" Carolina. Administratively, geographically, and economically there were always two seperate entities. The terms began appearing in legal documents in the late 1600's. In 1735 a survey was ordered to divide the two, but it was 1815, long after the Carolinas were states, that final ratification was given the boundary.

Illustration of a slave working, probably on indigo, from William DeBrahm's 1750 map of South Carolina.

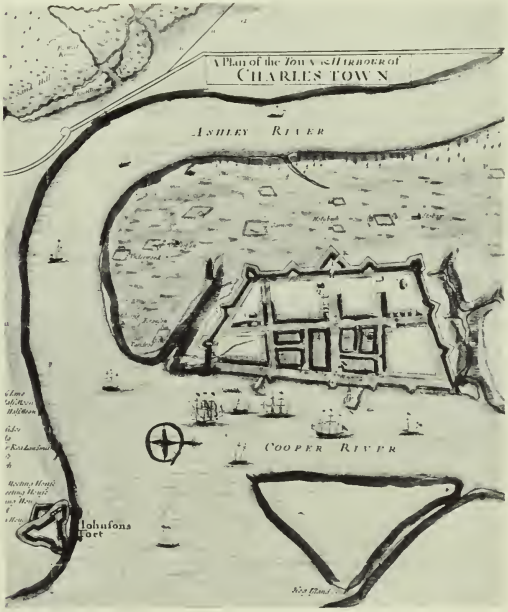
South Carolina in the half century leading to the Revolution became an expanded and diverse colony. In the Low-Country the society became probably the most wealthy and sophisticated in British North America. Charles Towne, supported by the plantation countryside, became a major city of British America with close ties to England. Away from the coastal region, small plantations, townships, and frontier homesteads developed as the colony grew.

By the 1730's, South Carolina had become a mature, stable colony, which was ready to expand. A plan for settling nine townships located in a buffer-like semicircle sixty or more miles inland from Charles Towne was developed. The immigrants who came were poor Protestants from Europe and settlers from the Northern colonies. Some evolved a planters' society; others remained artisans, mechanics, or small farmers. Into the back country beyond the townships the Ulster Scots or Scotch-Irish came to settle. Their vigorous energy and self-reliance made them well suited to settle the frontier. Their numbers became significant in the mid-to-later-1700's when, "in one of the mightiest migrations in colonial times," they made their way down from Pennsylvania through the valleys of Virginia and North Carolina along the "Great Wagon Road." The townships and the influx of settlers into the back country began a transformation in the extent and nature of South Carolina. Charles Towne would remain the dominant power within the province, but the Up-Country would struggle to assert itself.

On the eve of the American Revolution South Carolina was a diverse mixture of frontier farmers and prosperous planters and merchants. To the early Englishmen, Barbadians, and Huguenots, and the growing number of African slaves, had been added the Germans, Swiss, Scots, French, and Welsh of the townships and the Scotch-Irish of the back country.

The Revolution in South Carolina would be a bloody civil conflict. Those Carolinians of all classes and geographic areas who wanted independence would fight those who still favored ties with England. It was no accident that here, where some of the strongest push for independence was shown and where also deep cultural and economic ties existed with England, it should be a civil conflict. In South Carolina the Revolution would number more engagements, 170 presently counted, and the expense per capita would be greater than in any other colony.

The Revolution saw the mature colony of South Carolina, which, although settled late, had rapidly developed in a century to become a young state.



The Edward Crisp 1704 map of Charles Towne showing it as a walled city. A combined French and Spanish expedition in 1706 found the fortifications impressive enough not to attack the city.

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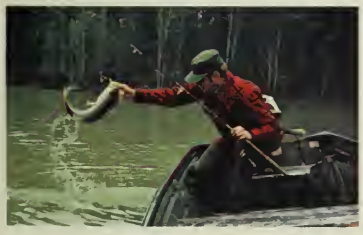

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Hickory Knob State Resort Park is located in southwestern South Carolina on the Clark Hill Reservoir, midway between Anderson, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia, seven miles from McCormick, South Carolina, and features the most modern park facilities in South Carolina.

For directions, rates and reservations, write the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, P. O. Box 1358, Columbia, South Carolina 29202. Telephone 803 758-2638.

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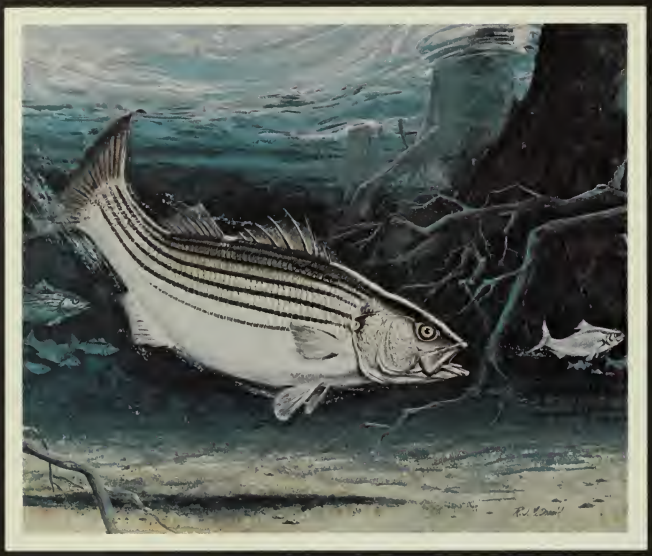

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